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*Papers of the British School at Rome.* Vol. V. London: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. 471, plates xlvii. 42s.

Of the eight papers that make up this volume, the longest and most important is the continuation of Dr. Ashby's work on the "Classical Topography of the Roman Campagna" (*Class. Phil.* II, p. 487), which describes the Via Latina and adjacent territory from the tenth milestone to its junction with the Via Labicana. This is one of the most interesting parts of the Campagna, for it includes the district of ancient Tusculum, which was perhaps more intimately connected with the life of the capital itself than any other Latin city. The amount of labor involved in the preparation of this work is enormous, both in the investigation of documentary material and in the actual exploration of the country itself. The time, patience, and skill required for such exploration can hardly be appreciated by one who has not tried his hand at it himself. No praise can be too great for the quality of Dr. Ashby's work, and while he expresses again his conviction of the impossibility of attaining finality in dealing with the Campagna, it is safe to say that many years will elapse before a greater degree can be reached.

Two papers deal with prehistoric remains in the Mediterranean basin: one by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, of the British School, on "The Dolmens, Tombs of the Giants, and Nuraghi of Sardinia," and the other by Mr. T. E. Peet, also of the British School, entitled "Contributions to the Study of the Prehistoric Period in Malta." Both of these scholars are already favorably known for their earlier work along the same lines. Dr. Mackenzie has found several new tombs and Nuraghi in Sardinia, and has been able to add important evidence in support of the theory of Montelius that the dolmen on Sardinian soil became gradually transformed into the so-called tomb of the Giants, and that this latter was the family tomb of the people of the Nuraghi during the Bronze Age. In his discussion of recent discoveries in Malta, Mr. Peet combats the conclusions drawn by others, and especially by Mayr, in regard to the strength of the Aegean influence in that island. For any such conclusions, Mr. Peet believes that there is practically no evidence, and he bases his position on an exhaustive study of all the remains found in the recent excavations. To the reviewer he seems to have the better of the argument.

A contribution to the study of Roman sculpture, a subject which has of late occupied a large place in archaeological investigation, is made by Mr. A. J. B. Wace, formerly librarian of the School, who discusses the development of landscape motives in Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman reliefs, and then proceeds to a detailed study of the eight reliefs now in the Palazzo Spada, together with some others akin to these that are scattered in different places. To all of these he assigns definite dates, 130 A.D. to six of the Spada reliefs, and 160 to the other two. His analysis strengthens still more the position of Wickhoff and his followers, who believe that these

reliefs are to be considered as Roman, and not as due primarily to the Alexandrian art of the Hellenistic age.

In another paper dealing with Roman reliefs, Mr. H. Stuart-Jones, formerly the director of the School, gives a "Historical Interpretation of the Reliefs of Trajan's Column," and reaches conclusions differing more or less from those that have been brought forward by Cichorius and Petersen, and especially by von Domaszewski and Weber, whose views he regards as marking a distinct retrogression. It is not possible here to give even an outline of the author's conclusions, but the reader's attention may be called in particular to the itinerary of Trajan's march from the Adriatic to the Black Sea in his second campaign. On the whole it seems to the reviewer that the evidence of these reliefs, even with the help derived from literary sources, is too meager to justify any certainty in many of the details.

Mr. C. L. Woolley writes on an ancient site called La Civita, in the valley of the Sabato near Serino, and effectually disposes of the conjectures of Cluver that it might have been the site of the chief town of the Sabatini, and of Orilia that it was that of the capital of the Picentini, by showing that the remains of fortifications are of late date, probably belonging to the early centuries of our era, and perhaps connected with the invasion of Alaric.

The shortest paper in this volume consists of a series of drawings and colored plates by Mr. F. G. Newton, a member of the School, and the accompanying text by Dr. Ashby, illustrating the interesting columbarium of Hylas on the Via Latina.

There is one paper that deals exclusively with a philological subject, the text of the *Odyssey*, by Mr. T. W. Allen, of Oxford, in which the author lists and describes all the known MSS of the *Odyssey*; divides them into seventeen families, with the exception of six which resist classification; assigns to these families their relative importance; and gives those variants from the papyri that seem deserving of notice. He also discusses the omissions of lines and the extent to which Alexandrian readings have made their way into our MSS, and finally the origin of variants in general, and of Alexandrian variants in particular. The reviewer is not competent to pronounce judgment upon Mr. Allen's conclusions but he may venture to express some doubt as to the validity of "the purely arithmetical system" which is definitely adopted (p. 17) as "the only one by which families of MSS can be made out."

This volume is fully up to the high standard of excellence and value that was set by its predecessors.

S. B. P.

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*Select Letters of Seneca.* Edited, with Introductions and Explanatory Notes, by WALTER C. SUMMERS, M.A. New York: Macmillan, 1911. Pp. cxiv+383.

This edition appears very opportunely. We have long needed such a book, both for general literary purposes and for a medium in which the